

A NEW GENUS OF PIMPLINI FROM JAMAICA  
(HYMENOPTERA: ICHNEUMONIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—A new genus, *Jamaicapimpla*, (type-species: *Ephialtes nigroaeneus* Cushman) occurs in the cloud forest of Jamaica. It differs from *Pimpla* (= *Coccygomimus*) in having strong, complete, notauli with an anterior transverse ridge.

Among material collected in the cloud forest zone of the Blue Mountains of Jamaica in Malaise traps is a new genus of Pimplini (*Ephialtini sensu* Townes, 1969). It most resembles *Pimpla* (= *Coccygomimus*) and will run to *Coccygomimus* in the key of Townes (1969), but it differs in having deep, almost percurrent notauli closed anteriorly by a strong transverse ridge.

*Jamaicapimpla* Mason, new genus

Type-species: *Ephialtes nigroaeneus* Cushman.

Resembles *Pimpla* (= *Coccygomimus*) in all features except that the mesonotum bears strong notauli almost reaching the scutellum but not touching one another. They are connected by a median depression a little behind the center of the mesonotum so that altogether a W-shaped area is impressed on the mesoscutum. In all but the most dwarfed specimens a median, 3rd groove runs forward from the central depression to the anterior declivity of the mesonotum.

*Jamaicapimpla nigroaenea* (Cushman)

*Ephialtes nigroaeneus* Cushman 1927. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 72, art. 13:10–11.  
*Coccygomimus nigroaeneus* (Cushman): Townes 1966. Mem. Amer. Entomol. Inst. 8:26.

Female: Forewing length 4.5–8.0 mm. Face mostly smooth and hairless, small area below antennae coarsely punctate; sides and center of face bulging, with intervening shallow vertical grooves. Thorax smooth and extremely sparsely and finely punctate, almost glabrous. Propodeum ecarinate; horizontal part and sides finely, transversely aciculate; posterior declivity smooth, laterally bounded by a pair of large rounded apophyses descending in a sharp ridge to sides of abdominal foramen; spiracles subcircular. Abdomen predominantly smooth but with fine transverse reticulations and sparse, fine and shallow punctures, the few hairs separated by 2–4 times their own lengths. Length/width ratios of laterotergites II–IV: 1.2, 1.0, 1.0. Only temples, propleuron, antenna, front leg and hind tibia and tarsus have normally dense hair. Tarsal claws without basal lobes or spatulate hairs. Ovipositor straight, sheath about as long as hind femur.

Color black with strong metallic reflections; thorax, head and coxae gun-metal blue; abdomen, antenna and legs mostly purplish, but bronzy in places. Hind femur, except the apical 0.1, and usually hind distritrochanter, bright red; anterior femur and tarsus with small fulvous suffusions on occlusor surface; hind coxa sometimes rufescent basally; antenna brown apically. Wings almost black but with bright green or blue to bronze reflections.

Male: With appearance of a normal holarctic pimpline, mainly because it largely lacks metallic coloration, being black with fulvous-red legs. The males resemble the females morphologically except as follows: length of forewing 3.5–6.5 mm, face generally punctate; notauli and median groove on mesonotum less strongly developed, especially in smaller specimens—most depauperate individuals with no more than a suggestion of a median groove and with notauli shortened to about 0.6 of length of mesonotum; propodeum lacking transverse aciculations too, being thus uniformly smooth except for a pair of short strong ridges that run cephalad from sides of abdominal fovea; length width ratios of laterotergites II–IV: 1.8, 1.8, 1.5; body pubescence, although still sparse, yet much denser than that of females, the hairs mostly separated by about their own lengths. Color black with scape, coxae and legs reddish fulvous; hind tibia and tarsus black with subbasal whitish band on tibia, base of tibia black to fulvous; metallic reflections lacking in thorax of all but large specimens, abdomen purplish in all but smallest; terga usually apically testaceous; palpi, tegula, anterior coxa and trochanters whitish; wings hyaline in small individuals, moderately fulvous apically in large ones.

Specimens seen: *Jamaica* Hardwar Gap, Portland, 4000 ft., 23 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, taken in a Malaise trap operated by H. F. and A. T. Howden 6–29 July, 1966, and by T. H. Farr, Aug. to Nov. 1967 (C.N.C. and Jamaica National Collection); Cinchona, [Blue Mts., 4200 ft.]. 1 ♀ taken by C. C. Gowdey, 5 Aug. 1926, the type (U.S. National Museum).

The genus differs from *Pimpla* only by the strongly developed notauli with transverse anterior ridge and by a median groove on the mesonotum. I regard the deep and fully extended notauli as an important plesiomorphic character, because of their universal occurrence in sawflies and their presence in various degrees of reduction in many parts of the Ichneumonidae, as well as in other Apocrita. It follows that *Jamaicapimpla* can be regarded as a plesiomorphic sister group to the genera *Pimpla*, *Apechthis*, *Ephialtes* and *Strongylopsis*, which are closely related but differ from the former genus chiefly by reduction of notauli. *Jamaicapimpla*, being plesiomorphic and being confined to the cloud forest belt of a single tropical island shows clearly a relic distribution. Two other genera of Pimplini, *Lissopimpla* and *Xanthopimpla* also have strong and fully extended notauli but they, together with *Echthromorpha*, share a strongly apomorphic feature, the division of the clypeus by a flexible articulation into proximal and distal parts. I think these 3 genera form an apomorphic sister group to the rest of the Pimplini. The strong notauli should be regarded as a symplesiomorphic condition retained in *Jamaicapimpla* on one hand, and in *Xanthopimpla* and *Lissopimpla* on the other.

## REFERENCE

- Townes, H. K. 1969. The genera of Ichneumonidae, Part I. Mem. Amer. Entomol. Inst. 11, 300 pp.

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**ANISODACTYLUS INCERTUS CASEY, 1914, AND A. SERICATUS  
CASEY, 1914, NEW JUNIOR SYNONYMS OF A. SIMILIS  
LECONTE, 1851 (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE)**

Terry L. Erwin recently noted (in litt.) that neither Lindroth (1968, Opusc. Entomol. Suppl. 33:649-944) nor I (1973, Quaest. Entomol. 9:266-480) mentioned the names *Anisodactylus incertus* Casey, 1914 and *A. sericatus* Casey, 1914, suggested that I clarify the status of these names, and loaned me representatives of the type-series to which these names were applied.

Casey (1914, Memoirs on the Coleoptera. 5:45-305) applied the name *A. incertus* to a single female specimen. This specimen is therefore a holotype and is labeled: "Sta Clara Co Cal," "Casey bequest 1925," "TYPE USNM 47916," "incertus Csy." The type-locality of this form is Santa Clara County, California, as given both in the original description and on the locality label.

The name *A. sericatus* was applied to more than 1 specimen by Casey (1914) as indicated by the statement of ranges for length and width of the specimens measured. A ♀ symbol was used to denote the sex of the specimens measured. However, the 1st specimen in the type-series is a male which agrees well with the description provided by Casey. The 2nd and only other type-specimen of *A. sericatus* is a female (T. L. Erwin, in litt.) which Buchanan, when curating the Casey collection, numbered "2" and labeled with a paratype label. The ♂ symbol was no doubt accidentally omitted from the species description. I here designate the male or 1st specimen as the lectotype of *A. sericatus*. The lectotype is labeled: "C. al.," "Casey bequest 1925," "TYPE USNM 47915," "sericatus Csy." An additional label has been added stating LECTOTYPE *Anisodactylus sericatus* Casey By G. R. Noonan." The type-locality of *A. sericatus* is San Francisco Bay, California, as given in the original description.

The holotype of *A. incertus* and the lectotype of *A. sericatus* both key to *A. similis* LeConte, 1851 in Lindroth (1968) and agree well with the description provided by Lindroth for *A. similis*.

Therefore, I propose here that the names *A. incertus* Casey, 1914, and *A. sericatus* LeConte, 1914, be treated as junior synonyms of the name *A. similis* LeConte, 1851.

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